Vol. XI., No. 258 - Whole No. 4130.

NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

Berlin, July 28, 1845. Important Commercial Movements-Our Manufacturing Operations-Progress of the New Refor-mation-Railroads and their Tendency.

The political horizon continues without a cloud in this quarter of the globe, nor is there any appear-

this quarter of the globe, nor is there any appearance of the peace and tranquillity of Prussia being disturbed either by war or rumors of war; but the religious horizon is not so clear.

At the present moment public attention is chiefly engrossed by questions of internal policy, such as the manufacturing interest, the construction of railroads, and other improvements. The situation of the industrious classes gives rise to many complaints. The operatives suffer severely by the reduction of wages, and the master manufacturers cannot afford to raise them, as the prices of all goods, cotton, linen, and silk, are so low as hardly to leave any profit. These circumstances have led to meetings of several of the principal manufacturers from different parts of the country, who have concluded on petitioning the governments of the Zollverein for additional protection by laying higher duties on foreign goods. It is not improbable that a radical change in the system will ensue, and more especially in the practice of charging the duties by weight, which is liable to many objections. Thus the finer and lighter fabrics are admitted comparatively at a trifling duty, which hardly enhances the price of the article, such as the fine muslins of France and England, fashionable light silk goods, &c. &c., although the wealthy classes would purchase them even if the prices were as the fine muslins of France and England, fashionable light silk goods, &c. &c.,) although the wealthy classes would purchase them even if the prices were a good deal higher. Common English calicoes, on the other hand, are subject to an enormous duty, and the lower orders are compelled, therefore, to put up with an inferior article of this country's manufacture. The next branch calling for higher protective duties, are the cotton, linen and woollen spinning factories. The importation of cotton twist from England into the Zollverein has gone on increasing for several years, till it has reached about 500,000 cwt., in 1844. There are indeed a number of spinning establishments in this country, but they

from England into the Zollverein has gone on increasing for several years, till it has reached about 500,000 cwt., in 1844. There are indeed a number of spinning establishments in this country, but they are unable to supply the demand for cotton twist either in quantity or in quality, the amount produced being hardly one fourth, and the numbers they spin not higher than 60's. It is argued, however, that if the duty on importation (which since 1818 has been two Prussian dollars on 100 lbs.) were raised to eight Prussian dollars on 100 lbs.) were raised to eight Prussian dollars on 100 lbs.) were raised to eight Prussian dollars on 100 lbs.) were raised to eight Prussian ships from the demands of the weavers; besides the impulse that would be given to navigation by importing 500,000 cwt. of cotton-wool in Prussian ships from the cotten-growing countries on the other side of the Atlantic, direct to Prussian ports instead of buying it at Liverpool or at Hamburgh. The linea-thread used in Germany is nearly all spun by hand, a small quantity only by machinery. You are not aware that spinning flax by machinery is but of recent invention in England, where it has been brought to great perfection, and large quantities of linen yarn are annually exported thence to all parts of the globe. The importation into this country amounted last year to upwards of 40,000 cwt. Before this immense increase of spinning-mills for linear thread, a considerable amount of hand-spun yarn was exported from Germany to England, and the change of circumstances not being foreseen at the time, it was thought unancessary to provide against the importation of that article, and the duty was fixed at only half a Prussian dollar per 100 lbs. Since the introduction of machinery, however, a complete revolution has taken place; the German handspun thread is no longer exported, and many districts, where flax is spun in the old dashioned way by distaff and spinning wheel, (for instance in Silesia and Westphalia, where whole villages and communities get the

to raise it five dollars.

A meeting of delegates from all the States of the Zollverein assembled lately at Carlsruhe (in the Grand Duchy of Baden), for the purpose of consulting on the various alterations which are to be adopted in the tariff system. To this conference petitions have poured in from all quarters, praying for further protection on all the articles enumerated, and many others "too tedious to mention."

The duty on foreign iron was raised last year.

The duty on foreign iron was raised last year already; this affects some of the railroad companies considerably, who did not take higher duties into calculation, when they contracted for their rails in England. An application has been made to Government in consequence by one of the companies, asking permission to import their rails at the lower rate of duty, as they were ordered under the old system, and would thus be subject to a kind of expost facto law; but it is not likely this petition will be granted. On the whole there seems to be no doubt that the scale of duties will be raised, as some of the higher

scale of duties will be raised, as some of the higher powers are in favor of it, and great jealousy is entertained of the English manufacture.

The religious movement in Germany, of which I gave you some account in my last, is going ahead with considerable force and spirit. A number of Roman Catholic priests have joined the new church, some of whom are men of eminence and literary talent; for instance, Dr. Schreiber at Frieburg in Baden, who was Protessor of Catholic Theology at that University, but has now formally renounced his allegiance to the Papal Sec. The same step was taken by a learned ecclesiastic of Breslau, in Silesia, Professor Theiner, who has lately joined the German Catholic Church. This sect cannot fail to acquire great consideration by men of such abilities man Catholic Church. Into sect cannot fail to acquire great consideration by men of such abilities taking the lead, and accordingly we find it progressing steadily, and spreading into several parts of Protestant Germany. It has penetrated to Wurtemberg, Hesse, Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse, and the free city of Frankfort, where congregations have been established, and the Protestant churches are considered to them with the sanction of the authorities. free city of Frankfort, where congregations have been established, and the Protestant churches are opened to them with the sanction of the authorities, to perform their service in, during those hours of the sabbath when they are not occupied by the regular congregations. Konge and Czerski continue to visit the cities and towns of Prussia, and to officiate as preachers to the new church, assisting at the same time in the selection of resident clergymen from such Roman Catholic priests as have seceded and declared for the reform. At Breslau, the members of this sect amount already to 6000 from a population of about 20,000, where of about 20,000 are Roman Catholics. The Prussian minister of religious affairs, M. Eichhorn, does not appear to view them with a very favorable eye, having refused hitherto to allow the Protestant churches under his jurisdiction, to be used by the German Catholics, (or Apostolic Catholic Christians as they call themselves,) but the public in general take so great an interest in them, that he will scarcely be able to hold out much longer. In the mean time their service is performed in the open air, in fields, church-yards and gardens, or else in private departments. In this city, the members amount to about 2000, and they have elected a clergyman of the name of Brauner, who was formerly a Catholic priest in Bohemia, and gives great satisfaction. No other place of worship being open to them, they have been accommodated with the lecture room of the Gymnasium (College), but this holds only 700 persons and is generally crowded.

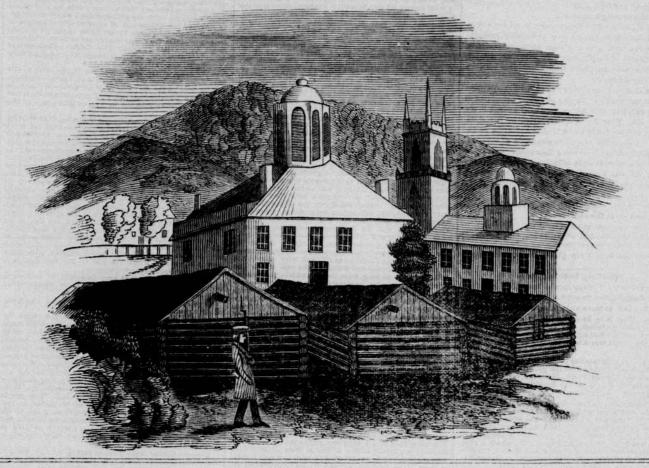
The King and Queen are gone to the Rhenish pro-

commodated with the lecture room of the Gymnasium (College), but this holds only 700 persons and is generally crowded.

The King and Queen are gone to the Rhenish provinces, where they expect to meet Queen Victoria at the romantic palace of Stolzenfels, near Coblence, on the Rhine. A crowd of princes and potentates will be ready to receive her, and a succession of splendid fetes and entertainments will grace her arrival. This will probably take place early next month, after her Majesty has first visited Coburg. Prince Albert's birth-place, which she is very auxious to see, and where she will stay about a week and then proceed to Stolzenfels. You may easily imagine that grand military reviews and parades will not be wanting, as the Prussians value themselves particularly on such matters, and everything here is conducted en militaire.

Internal improvements are quite the order of the day, and new railroads are being constructed from one end of the kingdom to the other. One of them, in a northwest direction, leading to Hamburg, a distance of about 180 miles, is expected to be open in two years time from this, or thereabouts. Another to the southwest, through the province of Thuringia, will connect this city with Frankfort on the Maine, so that when the French railways now in contemplation are finished, the journey hence to Parismay be performed in fifty to sixty hours. A third and most important railroad will soon be commenced to Konigaberg in Prussia, about 400 miles, to the east of this city. It was surveyed a short time since and the direction of the road approved of by government, and thus within a very few years one im-

The Prisons of the Anti-Renters at Delhi.



The above cut, from a drawing made on the spot by one of our corps of reporters at Delhi, gives an accurate idea of the temporary jails in which the antirenters awaiting trial are confined, with the Court-House, Village Church, and Academy in the back ground. Upwards of one hundred prisoners occupy these log-cabins, which are guarded night and day by a strong body of the militia of the county. The

County Jail is also filled. Every possible attention is paid to the comfort of the prisoners. They are well fed, and are daily visited by a physician. Many of them are mere lads of sixteen or seventeen, who appear to take the matter very coolly. But the elderly prisoners now begin to look quite dispirited, and are evidently alarmed at the turn matters have recently taken.

Delhi is a beautiful village-situated in a lovely valey and surrounded by lofty hills covered with forest trees. The court-house is a substantial and com-modious edifice. Many of the private dwellings in the village are built in a very tasteful style. Among these may be mentioned the handsome cottages occupied by Judge Hathaway and Mr. Howe, the postmaster. Delhi was rapidly growing in prosperity

and business before the insurrection broke out. It is to be feared, however, that it will experience for years, the bad effects of the spirit of outrage and rebellion that has manifested itself in the surrounding districts.

Anti-Rent Trials-Interesting Proceedings. DELHI, Sept. 26, 1845.

Odaware Oyer and Terminer—Hon. A. J. Parker, Pre-siding Judge—J. A. Houghton, Esq. District Attorney— Samuel Sherwood, Esq., of New York, Counsel for the Papalle

Samuel Sherweed, Esq., of New York, Counset for the People.
TRIAL OF JOHN VAN STEENBURG FOR MURDER—SECOND DAY.
The Court met at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to empanel a Jury in the case of John Wan Steenburg.
The Clerk called John McMullen—challenged to the favor by the District Attorney—set aside by consent.
Cornelius Wainwright called—challenged to the favor by counsel for prisoner.
After examination the counsel agreed to receive him as a juror—he was accordingly sworn as a juror, and as a trier, in place of Mr. Hathaway.
Ira Wood called—challenged by counsel for prisoner—set aside by consent.
Wm. Brownell called—set aside by consent.
Jacob Hathaway called—challenged by defence.
Examination—Has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; has read the newspaper accounts of the affair at Earl's sale; thought they were not infallible; not so good as evidence.
The triers decided he was competent—challenged peremptorily and set aside.

emptorily and set aside.

Daniel S. Weeks called—challenged by defence. Has ormed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the persons present, armed and disguised at the Earl sale, where Steele was shot, has heard nobody say they ought to be hung; challenge withdrawn. Mr. Weeks own as a juror, and as a trier in the place of Mr. Beards.

A PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

WM. BRISBANE. a celebrated Anti-Rent Lecturer, present at the Earl sale, was now arraigned upon an indictment for murder, similar to those previously read.—Plead Not Guilty.

"This is the noblest Roman of them all." He looked upday a present proud and undaying this ave flashed

Plead Not Guilty.

"This is the noblest Roman of them all." He looked indeed a hero' erect, proud and undaunted; his eye flashed with indignation like an imprisoned eagle. When the Court asked him if he had employed counsel to defend him, he drew himself proudly up to his full height, looked the judge boldly and sternly in the face, and with a firm tone and broad Scotch accent, inquired how he was to obtain counsel, or any thing else, while cooped up in yonder jail. With flushed face and excited manner, his hand eloquently extended, he was proceeding when Mr. Gordon interposed and whispered him to be silent. He obeyed the friendly advice, but his lips compressed, and he held his breath with difficulty. His expression was one of resolution and defiance. It seemed to say—"Oh! for freedom and an equal chance on my own native Highlands, and I would ask no favor from Up-Renters; and I confess I should pity any man whom he encountered in enmity. He is said to be a man of great natural abilities, possessing extraordinary influence with the masses, but to what purposes have they been turned? The Court proceeded with empanelling the jury.

WM. A. Milland Called.—Challenged by District Attorney.

masses, but to what purposes have they been turned?
The Court proceeded with empanelling the jury.

W.M. A. Millard called.—Challenged by District Attorney.

Examination.—Lives on leased lands; has frequently expressed the opinion that the original title of the landlords to the lands lying between the two branches of the Delaware River was not good, but has become so by possession; does not belong to an anti-rent association; his sympathies, however, have been enlisted in the cause of the anti-renters; has been bail for one of the prisoners at the request of his wife; has some conscientions scruples about capital punishment; they would not prevent him, however, in rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and the facts; thinks the distress warrant should be abolished.

Hon. MITCHELL SANDFORD spoke to the triers.—Gentlemen triers, (said Mr. Sandford.) as your decision in the challenge of the juror now drawn, will determine the question whether any man not entirely committed on this question against us, is to have a seat upon this jury, propose to address you at some length. We desire an honest and impartial jury, and that desire has been manifested to all here present by withdrawing a challenge to yourselves and allowing you to be the triers for the whole panel, up renters as you are known to be. The Counsel for the prisoner have a responsible duty to perform, and must perform it so that if his blood be shed it shall not be found in our skirts. It is not the people of this court room alone—the eyes of the whole State are upon us. A man's blood must not be shed in this land of the without sufficient reason. This juror is challenged by the District Attorney for favor, not on the ground that he is an anti-renter himself, but entertains feelings and prejudices generally in their favor. That he regards the title of the landfords valid and perfect by possession—that they have the right, though he doubts the propriety of allowing them to collect their rents by distress. But is opposed to all and every kind of forc

harvest of armed men." But the counsel for the people say that the ground of favor is shown by his aiding in procuring bail for a prisoner, at the request of his wife—on account of sympathy fer her situation. Must we then forego the sympathies of our nature, and forget that we are men. I must confess that my sympathies have been strongly excited by the scenes I have witnessed since I came to this place, and I would despise myself, if I could go to yonder log pens, and see 200 wretched men, whose blood is sought by an excited populace,—the voice of pity I have not heard in these streets, but only the language of denunciation and vengeance,—yes, I would despise myself, if I did not sympathize with and pity the aged and widowed mothers of some of these prisoners, who have come 20 miles on foot, without a shilling to pay their expenses, to see their sons in jail awaiting their trial.

pay their expenses, to see their sons in jail awaiting their trail.

The counsel inquired of the juror, if he had no scruples of conscience in finding a verdict against a man that would result in a sentence of death. He was answered that he had not; but since he came here he began to feel he might be wrong; and who does not, at this exhibition of a keen desire for wholesale butchery—thus attempt to depopulate a county? The learned counsel concluded by saying—give us a fair and impartial jury, and we are content; but do not permit the people to pack such a jury ast hat please, for the county will not be setisfied.

Sanuel Sherwood, Esq., counsel for the people, rose in reply. He said:—I had hoped from the character of counsel, from their talent, their abilities, that this cause would be conducted with propriety; but it seems they have thought proper to go into other matters, which excite the feelings—to talk of packing juries, &c.,with the same object. They had alleged that there was no title in the landlord save possession.

[Mr. Savarono here explained, that he had said the original title was not good, but had been made so by possession.]

Mr. Savarono continued—I have, when I first com-

[Mr. Sandrond here explained, that he had said the original title was not good, but had been made so by possession.]

Mr. Sherwood continued.—I have, when I first commenced the trial of causes, examined the title to these isnds, and am surprised to hear counsel say there is no little. The title has been fully acknowledged by government, and is fully established. It is asked, why give the landlords the distress warrant? For the best reason—if you did not, he would never give his property into the hands of the tenant. The learned counsel taked about packed juries. What does he mean? Have they not been summoned? The expression could only be used for bad purposes. We have been told we shall bring a storm down upon us. What storm? Who fears the storm? Do your duty and there will be no storm—save the one here—"a tempest in a teapot." There is no other storm to fear. Mr. Sherwood went on to show that Mr. Millard was enlisted in the cause of the anti-renters, and, therefore, unfit to serve upon the jury.

The Court remarked to the triers that there were but two sets of men who were immediately interested in this question of Anti-Rentism—the landlords and the tenants—the one was interested in the collection of reats, the other in resisting their collection; both were therefore unfit to serve on this jury. But excepting these, any man without bias might serve. The great mass of the community were not of this class, our should an expression of opinion that the laws should be enforced, disquality. This man was a tenant, however, and his feelings were enlisted in favor of their proceedings.

The court reviewed the whole testimony, and the triers at the Millard aside.

The court reviewed the whole testimony, and the tries set Mr. Millard aside.

Gidea B. Brarbelly called—Challenged by Defence—Has formed an opinion that all the men at the Earl sale disguised and armed were guilty of murder.

Challenged peremptorily—set aside.

Wis. H. Mannario called—Challenged by Defence—After examination declared to be competent. Challenged peremptorily—set aside.

Harman Taradwell called—Challenged by Defence—Resides in East Franklin. There has been great excitement there; have expressed opinions on the subject of Anti-Rentism; has been called to serve on a posse; has said the affair at Earl's was an outrageous affair; thinks those who fired at Steele were guilty of murder; has three sons on the posse; has read the newspapers; has formed an opinion that some of the persons cagaged at the Earl sale were guilty of murder; some of manslaughter, some of misdemeanor; desires some of them should be hung; has no feeling against the prisoner.

Mr. Gordon was sworn and testified to the fact, that Steenburgh's name was in the indictment as one of the murderers of Steele. Set sside.

John Munseo called—Challenged by District Attorney, on the ground that he applied to the Court at some time previous, to have his expenses paid. It was shown, however, that he had paid his expenses himself; has a

time previous, to have his expenses paid. It was shown, nowever, that he had paid his expenses himself; has a prother-in-law (John Phoenix) indicted for murder. Set

w. K. Owen called-Challenged by Defence-has een on the posse; has formed an opinion that the men sembled at Earle's armed and disguised, would not be secuted, except the ringleaders; has no prejudice gainst the prisoners. Challenge withdrawn. Mr. Owen worn as a juror.

James McLean called—Challenged by Defence—Has
rmed no opinion. Challenge withdrawn. Mr. McLean

formed no opinion. Challenge white as a juror.

Wm. H. Oakley called—Challenged by Defence.—Has formed no opinion—might have said those who were at Earle's sale would be held responsible—those who gave the command and shot Steele would be guilty of murder. Has held no conversations with any one on the subject of the late difficulties. Challenge withdrawn—Mr. Oakley swanges a juror.

of the late difficulties. Challenge withdrawn—Mr.Oakley sworn as a juror.
Elijah C. Smith called—Challenged by Defence.—Has
a son and cousin on the posse. Thinks some of the people at the Earle sole guilty of murder; thinks Earle
would be considered as guilty of murder; that no strong
prejudices. Set aside.

John Renwick called—Challenged by the District Attorney.—A witness was called who testified that Renwick had declared himself strongly opposed to the proceedings of the posse, and said he was an\_Anti-renter.
Set aside by consent.

W.W. Crammer called—Challenged by the District Attorney. Set aside by consent.

Walter Bennett called—Thought his feelings would
prevent his giving a fair and impartial verdict. Set aside
by consent.

y consent.

Wm. Gladstone called.—Set aside by consent.

Wm. Gladstone called.—Challenged peremptorily by ounsel for prisoner. Set aside.

E. Wm. Reed, Jr. called—challenged by Defence—Challenged peremptorily. Set aside.

The Court now gave notice that the panel of jurors was exhausted.

Up to this time there were five jurors sworn, and the counsel for prisoner had exhausted six of their twenty peremptory challenges.

counsel for prisoner had exhausted and of the peremptory challenges.
Judge Panker by consent of counsel, directed Deputy Sheriff Scott to summon fifty talesman from the body of the county out of the village of Delhi.
Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Henson, Sept. 27. 1849.

The Big Thunder Trial—The Beauty of our City—The Suming up of A. L. Jordan, Esq.—The Jary, &c. &c.

The evidence in this important trial is at length brought to a close, and whether Dr. Boughton is or is not the Big Thunder of Copake, that mighty monster whose hydra head and fantastic costume so frightened our sheriff last winter, will soon be decided; an alibi has been proven strongly and clearly, and the attempt made by the prosecution to impeach the character of those proving it, has been decidedly and utterly futile. The general impression throughout the city is, that the Dr. will go clear. This may seem to some as the effect of perjury, but to all impartial and candid minds who have been in attendance and heard the evidence for and against the prisoner, the conclusion must be inevitable, that Big Thunder is not Dr. Boughton.

Our Court House, for the last week, has assumed rather a recherche appearance, and the sombre walls and cold formality of a criminal court turned into a heaven of sun-shine by the smiles and beauty of our pretty women. Oh: for a pen dipped in the golden rays of the setting sun, to describe them: It would be wrong to individualize, but to correct the mistake of one of your correspondents of this city, I will state that the bright eyed, rosy cheeked, and languishing Miss W.—, is not

of Jersey city, but the interesting and accomplished daughter of General W-, of Sing Sing, whom Madam Rumor reports to be engaged in marriage to the Prince of Lindenwold.

of Lindenwold.

Counsellor Jordan is now summing up on behalf of the prisoner, and it is thus far the greatest nisi prius effort I have ever heard. He sifts, turns over, and twists the evidence adduced by the prosecution, in such a sarcastic manner, that makes the autience almost involuntarily appland. Upon Sheriff Miller in particular, he pours out the chunk bottles of his wrath, bitterly and malignantly. His remarks will most probably take up the whole day and evening. The ladies appear to be exceedingly delighted with his witticism and jesting, which occasionally intersperse his address.

The Attorney General will commence on Monday, and the case be submitted to the jury on Tuesday afternoon. The jury seem very much fatigued.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1845.

Strides of the West-Herr Alexander and his skill-Well-here I am in the "prairie city" of the west and a city, it is too, that surprises every one who visits it. Only think of a place like this, growing up in the wild prairie, in the short space of ten years. It now contains over twelve thousand inhabitants, and is certainly the most business-looking place west of Buffalo. It has nothing, however, of picturesqueness about it, for it is built upon a level prarie, at the point where the Chicago river empties into the lake. It is, however, laid out with regularity, with wide streets and good plank side walks, and really has some fine houses. On the west, you see the boundless prairie, stretching as far as the eye can reach, interspersed with little wooded islets, with pretty farm houses peeping from their friendly shelter. On the east is the grand expanse friendly shelter. On the east is the grand expanse of Lake Michigan, with its bright sanded shore, and clear blue waters. The harbor, here, is an excellent one; indeed, the best on the lake, and is crowded now with steamers and shipping. You can have no idea of the amount of trade at this point. To see the streets crowded with wagons of wheat—the vessels loading from the warehouses, and the constant stream of travellers coming and going in crowds on every steamer, weuld surprise even you. In fact, it seems that the place must have grown up by magic—that no human agency could, in so short a space, accomplish so great a change.

change.

By the way, speaking of magie, puts me in mind of Herr Alexander, the great German magician, about whom we have heard so much through the southern press. He has been in this city for a week past, exhibiting his almost supernatural feats of past, exhibiting his almost supernatural feats of diablerie. I have never seen anything at all approaching the wonderful skill with which he performs his feats. He seems to do just what he pleases, to set at naught all the laws of nature—having almost control ways the minds of his audience. nost control over the minds of his audience. I have seen all the most celebrated jugglers who have hitherto visited our country, but Herr Alexander is not to be classed with these. Besides being a man of finished education, he is a perfect being a man of finished education, he is a perfect gentleman in his manners, with prepossessing appearance, and the finest eyes I ever beheld. He evidently regards his profession as a science, and seems as much delighted with his experiments as any one else. I was informed to-day by a gentleman of this city, to whom Herr Alexander brought letters, that he came to this country with the highest testimonials as to his character, and recommending him to the confidence of the American people as a man every way worthy of their patronage. But you will see him for yourself, for I hear he is soon to be in New York. Let me bespeak for him in advance your favorable notice.

While I am writing, I must not lorget to say to you that should you make this "trip of the Lakes," to secure a room on board the steamer Nile, Capt.

you mat should you make this "trip of the Lakes," to secure a room on board the steamer Nile, Capt. Van Allen. This is the pleasantest and safest boat on the Lakes—quiet in motion—and always clean and neat in all her appointments. I am just about taking a trip to the celebrated Rock river country, and will try and write you from Galena.

Mr. Bennett:—
You have, doubtless, seen in the Spirit of the Times during the last twelve months, a series of sketches signed "G. de L.," purporting to be extracts from the writer's journal, kept by him while on service in Florida. The writer, it can easily be seen, belongs to the 3d Regiment of Infantry, from the continual glorification which he bestows upon that regiment, and I suppose few who know him have failed to recognize Lieut. H. under his assumed nom de plume. My object is not to criticize these extracts, but to call attention to an article in the Spirit of the Times of August 23d, in which the writer claims for the 6th Regiment of Infantry the credit of having "many a time and ofi" gone over the ground in the vicinity of the "Ocklockonee" river, (in Middle Florida) before the 3d Regiment had entered Florida or even suspected they would be ordered there. That all this is true is well known to the Army at large, and ought to have been known to Lieut. H.; but the claimant of justice to the gallant 6th, (which saw more hard service than any other two regiments ever in Florida) has omitted to state that (in addition to the scouts on the "Ocklockonee" he has enumerated,) five companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, (the whole under command of Col. Davenport of the 1st) "scouted," thoroughly, the country both east and west of the "Ocklockonee" in February, 1840; this last, also, before the 3d Infantry had entered Florida. The spirit which has led "G. de L.' to glorify his own regiment is a good one, but he is old enough both in years and rank, to know that he should not be guilty of injustice to other regiments, while upholding the merits of his own; which, by the way, is too well known and gallant a corps to require any such proceeding, as its merits are of the highest order, and it will, no doubt, add to the largels it already possesses, others gathered in Texas, (where it now is) provided it has a chance. These rels it already possesses, others gathered in Texas, (where it now is) provided it has a chance. These remarks are due, in justice, both to the 6th and 1st Regiments of Infantry, as the sketches, which have called them forth, have been so widely circulated, and you will, no doubt, give them a place in your widely disseminated journal.

U. S. A.

PILING UP JOKES.—Speaking of wags—what is more waggish than a dog's tail when he is pleased? Speaking of tails—we always like those that end well. Hogg's, for instance. Speaking of hogs—we saw one of these animals the other day lying in the gutter, and in the opposite one a well dressed man; the first had a ring in his nose, the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk, the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we; so thought Mr. Porker, and off he went. Speaking of going off, puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It went off one night, and we haven't seen it since. And speaking of guns reminds us of the "obsolete idea." We had one—a gun; not the obselete idea—and it bust—N. O. Picayune.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 1845. Trade of St. Louis-Number of River Boats-Abo. litionists and Abolition of Judge Lynch-Mesmeric Office Holders-Political Parties-Their Situation in the West.

Why don't you have a regular correspondent in our growing and prosperous city-one who would represent correctly the views of our citizens, upon, the various questions that arise, and enlighten the benighted of the East ? It is really amusing to hear what opinions are formed of the West by citizens of

A writer in the Herald, who calls himself a wag, and who has wagged away up into "lowa," speaking of St. Louis, says: "I strolled along the wharf to see if I could, in a few weeks, get a passage up the Mississippi river into the frontier wilds." Had the writer perused the columns of the Herald for the past few years, he would not have made such a great display of ignorance as in the above.— For the benefit of your numerous readers, I will state, that when the rivers are in a fair stage, they can be accommodated with passages up the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, daily. There are some eight regular packet boats plying up the Illinois, making a trip a week, and so arranged as to leave daily, Sundays excepted. On the Mississippi, four packets, making each two trips per week to Keokuck, which is at the foot of the lower Rapids; there are besides S to 10 which run above Burlington, Bloomington, Galena and Dubuque, and as far up as St. Anthony Falls. The Missouri packets make their regular trips to Lexington, independence and Weston. Occasionally a boat visits Council Bluffs; and once a year the American Fur Company send a boat up to the Yellow Stone, 2700 miles above us, with provisions for their companies, and bring, on their return, the result of their winter's trappings. Had those who live in the Eastern States an opportunity of witnessing the bustle and activity on our levee, and the large stores upon Main, Market, Fourth, and other streets, they would not call it a benighted place; and were they to see our accomplished, gayly attired ladies, as they promenade our several streets and avenues, they would not ask what kind of dresses are worn by St. Louis ladies. Another writer, who asks permission to address a few lines to the Herald from the city of mounds, in speaking of those who assist the slaves in escaping, says—"If one of those agents should be caught, depend upon it he wouldhave justice meted out to him, without fear, favor or partiality, from that eccentric old gentleman, Judge Lynch." The writer may wish to see such persons strung up, but when he speaks of our citizens wishing such punishment meted out to them, he greatly misrepresent to see if I could, in a few weeks, get a passage up the Mississippi river into the frontier wilds" Had

While we hold the man who entices the slave from his master in utter contempt, and would gladly use every legal means to have the fiend arrested, still we have an abiding confidence in the laws of our State, and place implicit reliance in the officers to entorce them, and believing that the punishment is sufficient to bring those fanatics to their senses, without calling in the aid of that eccentric old gentleman. We have given strong evidence that no more Lynching shall be done witain our city, in the instance of those black villains who sent two amiable and much beloved young men to their untimely grave and fired the building of Collier & Morrison, at which a fireman lost his life. The inhuman beings had a fair and impartial trial, were convicted lawfully, and their lives were demanded as an appeasement of violated law. Let no one name Lynch law as a favorite of the St. Louisians after our having given ample proof to the contrary.

lated law. Let no one name Lynch law as a tavorite of the St. Louisians after our having given ample proof to the contrary.

The act that has cast reflection upon our city, by the barbarous treatment to a slave some years ago, who at once dispatched two worthy citizens and sent them to their account "unhouse!"d, unanneal"d," has been condemned in the strongest manner, and at this day no one pretends to justify the rash act, though all believe he deserved death. In the interior counties there are such a lot of vagabonds, counterfeiters, horse stealers, and all manner of rascals, that it is impossible to convict them, for the reason that they bring forward some of their own gang, who have no regard to the solemnities of an oath, and by them prove an alibi, and thereby escape merited punishment. In those counties they endure them until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and then resort to arms, and compel them to leave the country.

Two of those implacable foes to the slaveholding States, negro stealers—whom the good Christians, orderly loving, law abiding citizens of the east term abolitionists—are making themselves familiar with the interior of a massive building, at our seat of government. Beware of your agents or representatives, who are detected enticing slaves from their

the interior of a massive building, at our seat of government. Beware of your agents or representatives, who are detected enticing slaves from their owners; they too may learn some useful lesson within the walls of our penitentiary.

The old Democratic party is divided into hards, or hunkers, and softs; the hards control all offices both state and Government. But one soft has been selected by President Polk. The question is asked how came he to receive the appointment? But one plausible answer can be given; and that is, that the President, imagining trouble ahead, was desirous of having some one who could see into futurity, so as to be on his guard to meet or head the hunker party. Now this officer is a firm believer in mesmerism, clairvoyance, &c., and with his subject, Charley clairvoyance, &c., and with his subject, Cl who has been ruralizing at the "Shades,"

Now this otheer is a firm believer in mesmerism, clairvoyance, &c., and with his subject, Charley—who has been ruralizing at the "Shades," a well known resort near our city, preparatory doubtless to some great undertaking, the result of the Mexican war, the Oregon Question, the 5 and 7 stars, or who are to have the printing of the next Congress—professes and confidently believes he can foretell with certainty what is to happen. Such an officer would be quite an acquisition to the administration. And who knows but President Polk took that qualification into consideration when he conterred the office upon him. The appointment is looked upon as a good one, and gives general satisfaction.

The Democrats of our State have things all their own way. For fear of losing their power, the legislatures at their respective meetings have increased the number of counties until they have got to 96. The Constitution allows only 100 members in the lower house, and each county is entitled to one member; so St. Louis county, with her 60,000 inhabitants, is placed on a par with a back county containing only a few hundred. A Convention is to be held the 3d Monday in November to form a new Constitution. Representation, Banking, the Election of Judges, are the leading questions which will be agitated in the Convention. The parties in that body will be Democrats 48, Whigs 14, Native American 4.

The revision of our laws, authorized last winter, was conferred upon a democrat who hails from Newton county, the most remote south western county in the State, binding on Arkansas and the Indian territory, and the printing given to the Missourian—a hard paper. This paper claims the printing as a right from the several locofoco offices in the region of our city, and made quite a fuss because a mistake was made in one instance, and taken to the Republican. The tobacco inspectors for the two warehouses in our city were selected from an interior county, where scarce a hogshead is seen, but it is all for the good of the party, and to appease some n

to the party, and all for the benefit of the dear peo-pie. Humbugging still reigns in Missouri. Your Washington letters are perused with much interest. The question is often asked how does Bennett—whose name is as familiar to the ear as our old Sol Smith—get the earliest information from the prison houses; even Father Ritchie, who is supposed to be in the secrets, has hard work to keep up with you. LAND GRANTING IN GEORGIA.-The Georgia

LAND GRANTING IN GEORGIA.—The Georgia Journal of the 9th inst says the last week at the Capitol has been one of great excitement. To the astonishment of our citizens, at least four or five hundred persons from every section of the State, on Tuesday last, presented themselves to apply for reverted lands. About four thousand applications were made, and it took the Treasurer, with the assistance of four clerks, near two days to receive the money and the applications. When this was over, the lists for the drawing had to be made, and upon them ten clerks immediately went to work, and, by working aight and day, finished them so that the lottery commenced on Friday afternoon, was continued until near midnight on Saturday night, and it closed on yesterday about 12 o'clock, M. Never, before, in the same length of time, was there so large an amount of business disposed of in the State House. The grants are now passing with great rapidity, and will all, in ten or twelve days, be recorded and ready for delivery to the fortunate drawers er their agents.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The Arkansas Intelligen

Christ opher Hughes, the late American Minister at the Hague, received, upon closing his relations with the Dutch Government, a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, conferring upon him, by command of the King, the "Cross of a Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown." Mr. Hughes, in his reply, thanked his Majesty for the honor thus intended to be conferred upon him, but declined the honor of the nomination, in asmuch as all orders of knighthood were repugnant to the institutions of his country.

Two new kinds of wheat have recently been introduced into this country—one from Oregon and one from China. From some experiments, made this year, in Frederick county, Maryland, the Oregon wheat produced fifty bushels to the acre, and the China wheat fifty five bushels. The China wheat was originally obtained from a box of China ware brought from the north of China, in which a few heads were found. The Oregon wheat was discovered in that territory by a missionary in 1839

Professor Richardson, of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, having deceased, the Faculty invite from the members of the medical profession, applications for the Chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children The appointment will be a permanent one, and the person selected is required to make Lexington, Kentucky, his permanent residence

manent one, and the person selected is required to make Lexington, Kentucky, his permanent residence

A man jumped everboard from the steamer United States, on the 22nd instant, labout fifteen miles from Cleveland, and was drowned. His name was John Nelson, that he was deranged, lived near Sandusky, came on board at Huron, in charge of his wife, who was taking him to his friends in the State of New York. Captain Whitaker immediately put about and made search for him, but as quite a sea was running, without success.

Hunter Hill, charged with the murder of Major Smith, was brought on to Norfolk, on Friday morning, in the steamer from Baltimore, and was the most abject looking creature that was ever seen—he was crying and praying during the whole of the passage down the bay. He was immediately taken to Suffolk, and on passing through Portsmouth he begged and prayed in the most piteous manner not to be handcuffed.

We learn from the New Haven Palladium, that a disgraceful fracas occurred in New Milford, on Friday last, between Perry Smith, formerly United States Senator, and George Peck, who tenants a farm near by. The ex-senator is said to have grossly insulted Peck, and received in return a most unmerciful flogging.

The potatoe disease which made its appearance

ceived in return a most unmerciful flogging.

The potatoe disease which made its appearance in this country last year, but which happily is less prevalent the present season, has extended to the British Province of New Brunswick, and in some districts has done great damage.

Mrs Sigourney, who has long been dangerously ill of bilious fever, is, we are happy to learn, convaluating. We learn also, from another quarter, that Mr. Marsh, the distinguished representative of Vermont, was quite recovered from a long indisposition.

Mr. Whitney, the projector of the great railroad from the northern Lakes to the Oregon Territory, arrived in St. Louis, on the 20th inst., from the Missouri. He has been on a four of exploration of the route for this great work. Leaving the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, he crossed over to the great Bend of the Missouri, and expresses himself highly gratified with the soil and capacity of the country to sustain a dense population, and with the favorable character of the route for the enterprize which he proposes and urges with so much zeal. The party—seven in number—are in excellent health.

A Mr. Jared Way, of Lauderdale Co. Miss.,

The party—seven in number—are in excellent health. A Mr. Jared Way, of Lauderdale Co. Miss., was most inhumanly murdered a few days ago. His body was pie ced by six or seven shot in the right side, and several stabs in the left. His throat was cut twice from ear to ear, and he was otherwise mutilated. The body was found in a field, about thirty yards from the fence, and there were evident signs of a desperate struggle. No clue to the dreadful deed.

A debate on slavery will take place in Cincinnati, on the 1st of October, between the Rev. N. L. Rice and the Rev. J. Blanchard. Question—Is the practice of slave holding in itself sinful and the relation between master and slave, a sinful relation? Mr. Blanchard affirms—Mr. Rice denies.

firms—Mr. Rice denies.

The Hon. John P. Kennedy, M. C. for Baltimore, has commenced a series of addresses to the mechanics and workingmen of his district, in the Patriot, on the danger of the abrogation of the Tariff.

There were a large number of converts to Mormonism on board the steamboat Rochester at Albany, on Friday night, en route for Nauvoo, most of whom were from Lowell, Mass.

Bosworth C. King, of Onondaga, has left that place under charge of various forgeries committed at the Syracuse Banks. He has heretofore been considered a respectable man.

respectable man.
Gov Stratton, of New Jersey, has issued a pro-clamation for the election of a member to Congress, in the place of the Hon. S. G. Wright, deceased. The elec-tion is to take place on the 4th of November next.

According to the last census, the gross population of the West India Islands was 888,209. The number of slaves emancipated, according to the compensation returns, was 663 899.

A remarkable cave, once a refuge of the early Christians of Africa, as appears from inscriptions, had been discovered near Guelma. The Arabs never dared to enter lest they "should be seized by its guardian angel."

cumpaigns.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, have found a true bill against Samuel Foxcraft, for making spurious quarter dollars of the United States

oin. Hon. G. W. Terrell, late Texan Minister to France and England, returned to this city in the Hope Howes, on Tuesday last, and left by the Houston steamer the next morning. Gen. T., we are happy to state, comes back somewhat improved in his health, which has long been delivate. — Galveston, Gazette.

The Alton Telegraph says: We deeply regret to state that Schuyler Strong, Esq., one of the most distinguished members of the Illinois Bar, put a period to his existence, at his residence in Springfield, a few days

## Troubles of Marketmen.

guished members of the Illinois Bar, put a period to his existence, at his residence in Springfield, a few days since.

Treubles of Marketmen.

Dear Sir:—

During the past month, the Corporation, of your city has passed an ordinance preventing the farmers bringing their produce in wagons to the Washington market from approaching within a block of the said market. To this most inconvenient and burdensome restriction, I ask, for a moment, to call your attention. Until the present time, it has ever been the uninterrupted habit of the farmer to drive his team up to the market, where he might despatch his sales with tolerable comfort to himself and purchasers. Now, placed off at a distance, unable to watch, and benefit himself by the daily fluctuation in prices, or ascertain the most saleable commodity for his morrow's load; subjected to the expense, labor and annoyance of hand-carriage; the ready game for speculators and basket stealers, in view of the precedents he has enjoyed, he deems this exhibition of Aldermanic authority an unrighteous innovation. But it is not of the inconvenience only, to which he is put, that he would complain.—You will observe that this erdinance refers only to those transporting their produce in wagons; the alieged reason being that these wagons render the street impassable—the which reason, let me add, is an exaggeration, save on particular occasions. Now, Sir, by far the largest proportion of the summer agricultural supplies of your market is brought in boats from the shores of Long Island and New Jersey. In order to be able to compete with our brethren who are possessed of the facility of such transportation, it is necessary that we should meet them in market upon the equal footing of like convenience for our purchasers, and like advantages and private and under the convenience of the summer and the summer a

Your obedient servant,

Sign of A Tedious Winter. -It is a remarkable fact, that bees, this year, so far as we can learn, says the Harford, (Md.,) Times, have almost universally refused to swarm; and in some instances, after filling their hives, they have commenced laying up store on the outside. Such extraordinary conduct of these weather wise and provident insects, it is thought, indicates a winter of unusual length and severity.